WASHINGTON.

CONTINUED FROM THERD PAGE

brought its ruler to the bar of its lighest court under the rules and forms provided by the constitution, above all rule and all analogy, all lifeness to 3n ordinary trial ceases there. I say that the Chief Executive, who is the commander of your armies, who claims that command, who controls through his subordinates your Treasury, who controls your navy, who controls all elements of power, who controls your foreign relations, who may complicate, in any hour of passion or of prejudice, the whole nation by whom he is the respondent at your bar, and, mark me, sir, I respectfully submit that the very question here at issue this day, this hour, is whether he shall control beyond the reach of your laws, and outside of your laws, the army of the United States. That is the one great question here at issue; whether he shall set aids your laws, set aside the decrees of the Senate and the laws enacted by Congress; setting aside every law, claiming the Executive power only that he shall control the great military arm of this government, and control it he please to your ruln and the ruln of the country. Again, sir, do we not know, may we not upon this molion assume the fact, that the whole business of the War Department of this country panses until this trial goes on? He will not recognize, as we all know, the Secretary of War whom this body has declared the legal Secretary of War, and whom Congress, under a power legitimately exercised, have recognized as the legal Secretary of War. And do we not know also that while he has appointed a Secretary of War ad interim, he dare not recognize him, and this day and this hour the whole business of the War Department stops? Mr. Butter reminded the Senate that a gallant officer of the army, if confirmed by them to-day, who by right ought to have his commission and his pay commenced him, agoult have to wait if this motion prevailed for forty days—as long as it took God to destroy this world by a food. (Laughter.) And for what, I wonder? That the intelligent and able counsel might dela if he so deserve, at the earliest possible hour consistent with his right. Mr. Butler then argued that while all the time shown to be necessary when the case came to trial should be granted, no time should be fixed in advance. They should not presume in advance that the respondent could not get ready. Let him put in his answer, and then, if he showed the absence of necessary witnesses, the mansmould be fixed in advance. They should not presume in advance that the respondent could not get ready. Let him put in his answer, and then, if he showed the absence of necessary witnesses, the managers would either acquiesce in a proper delay or admit all he sought to prove by the testimony. He would not deny the respondent a single indulgence consistent with public safety. They asked no more privileges than they were willing to grant to him. The great act for which he had been brought to the bar was committed on the 21st of February. He knew its consequences as well as they did. The House of he presentatives had dealt with it on the 23d. On the 4th of March they had brought it before the Senate with what they called its legal consequences, and now they were here ready for trial—instant trial. Some indees had sat twenty-two hours in the day on the trial of great crimes, and they, God giving them it to great crimes, and they, God giving them it to a conclusion. He knew exactly what he had don? They had granted him more time, and now they ask that he should be prepared then to meet them. He hoped that hereafter no man, to meet them. He hoped that hereafter no man, andrew Johnson was arraigned were frivolous, Andrew Jo

gies of law.

Judge Nelson, of counsel for the President, said:—
I have endeavored, in coming here, to divest my
nind of the idea that we are engaged in a
political discussion, and have tried to be
impressed only with the thought that we appear
before a tribunal sworn to try the great question
which has been submitted for its consideration and
to dispense justice and equity between two of the
greatest powers, if I may so express myself, of the
land. I have come here under the impression that
there is much force in the observation which the
honorable Manager (Mr. Butler) made, "that this
stribunal is not to be governed by the rigid rules of
law, but is disposed to allow the largest liberty, both
to the honorble Managers on the part of the House
of Representatives and the counsel on behalf of the
President." I have supposed, therefore, that there
was nothing improper in our making an appeal to
shis tribunal for time to answer the charges preferred, and that instead of that appeal being denied,
much more liberality would be extended by the
Senate of the nation sitting as a Court of
Impeachment than we could even expect on a trial
in a court of common law. It is not my purpose,
Mr. Chief Justice, to enter at this stage into a discussion of the charges, although it would seem to be
shirted by one or two of the obversations made by
the honorable Manager (Mr. Butler). He has told
you that it is right in a case of this kind to proceed
with railroad speed, and in consequence of the great
improvements of the age the investigation of this
case can be proceeded with much more speedily than
at could have been a few years ago. The charges
made here are charges of the gravest importance.
The questions which will have to be considered by made here are charges of the grovest into the control of the hotorable body are questions in which hotorable body are questions in which hot not only the representatives of the people are concerned, but in which the people themselves have the deepest and most lasting interest. Questions are raised here in reference to difference of opinion between the Executive of the nation and the honorable Congress, as to the constitutional powers and as to the rights which they respectively claim. These are questions of the utmost gravity, and are questions which, in the view that we entertain of them, should receive a most deliberate consideration on the part of the Senate, and trust that may be pardoned by the best of the state from which a come. I only do it for the purpose of making a brief argument by analogy. We have a statute in Tennessee which has long been in force and which pyovides that when a bill of indictiment is found against an individual and he knows that, owing to excitement or other cause, he may not have a fair trial at the first term of the court, his case shall be be continued to the next term of the court. The mode of proceeding at law is not a mode of railroad speed. If there is anything under heaven, Mr. Chief Justice, which gives to judicial proceedings a claim it to the consideration and approphetion of mankin the threat term of the court, and the to the consideration and approphetion of mankin the investigation of cases presented to them. Nothing is done or presumed to be done in a state of excitement. Every moment is allowed for calm and mutual deliberation. Courts are in the habit of investigating causes slowly, carefully, cautiously; and when they form their judgment and pronounce their opinions, and when those opinions are published to the work of the proceedings in the court of the proceedings of the prophetic of the prophet

believe it will require the number of days to prepare the President's answer which was stated in the proposition submitted to the Senate. But is still our opinion. Are those grave charges to be rushed through the Senate, sitting as a judicial tribunal, in hot haste and with railroad speed, without giving the President an opportunity to answer them—that same opportunity which you would give to the meanest criminal? I do not believe, Mr. Chief Justice and honorable Senators, that you will hesitate one moment in giving us all the time that we deem necessary for preparing our defence and that may be necessary to enable this body judiciously, carefully, deliberately and cautiously, and with a view of its accountability not only to its constituents, but to posterity, to decide this case. I have no doubt that the honorable Senators in justice to themselves and in justice to the great land which they represent, will endeavor to conduct this investigation in a manner that will stamp the impress of honor and justice upon them and upon their proceeding, not only now, but in all time to come, after all of us shall have passed away from the stage of human action. Mr. Chief Justice, this is an exalted tribunal. I say it in no spirit of compliment, but because I feel it. I feel that there is no more exalted tribunal that could be convened under the sun, and I may say, in answer to an observation of one of the honorable Managers, that I for one, as an American citizen, feel proud that we have assembled here to day, and assembled under the circumstances which have brought us together. It is one of the first instances in the history of the world in which the ruler of a people has been presented by a portion of the representatives of the people for trial before a Senate sitting as a judicial tribunal. While that is so it is equally true on the other hand that the President through his counsel comes here and submitte himself to the justice of the honorable Senate which is to hear his case. Mr. Chief Justice, I sincerely hope that

great people.

Senator Congling submitted, as an amendment the following:—

The CHIEF JUSTICE decided the amendment out of

order as an amendment to the amendment offered by Senator Wilson.

Senator Wilson withdrew his amendment so that Senator Conkling's amendment to the motion of Senator Sherman might be in order.

Mr. Bingham said:—I am instructed by the Managers to say that the proposition just suggested by the honorable Senator from New York is entirely satisfactory to the Managers on the part of the House, and to say further that we believe it in perfect accord with the precedents in this country. The Senate will doubtless remember that in the trial of the Chase case when a day was fixed for the trial the Senate adopted an order which was substantially the same as the order suggested by the Senator from New York. It was as follows:—Ordered, That the fourth day of February cext shall be the

the trial the Senate adopted an order which was substantially the same as the order suggested by the Senator from New York. It was as follows: he senator from New York. It was as follows: he senator from New York. It was as follows: he had been said touching the original proposition we would have been content and mark to the decision of the Senate; but in view of what has been add we beg leave to respond that we are chargeable with no indecent haste when we ask this rown. The regular was allowed the regular with a single person-trusts which involve is some senate to respond that we are chargeable with no indecent haste when we ask this rown, the regular was allowed with the senate but in view of what has been add we beg leave to respond that we are chargeable with no indecent haste when we ask this rown, the regular was allowed with a single person-trusts which involve is some senate the senate of the well of the proper was allowed the regular was allowed the regular was allowed the regular was allowed the regular was allowed to the regular regular was allowed to the regular regular was allowed to the regular regular regular was allowed to the regular regular

rder. Senator Johnson said he had been simply making

an inquiry.

The question being on Senator Conkling's amendment to Senator Sherman's motion, the yeas and nays were taken and resulted—yeas 40, nays 10—as

Iollows:—
Yasa—Messra. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Onking, Conness, Corbett, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelingbuysen, Grimes, Harian, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrillo & Mc., Morrill of Vt., Morton, Nye, Fatterson of N. H., Fomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Spraye, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Thyon, Trumbult, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yate, Dixon, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Fatterson of Tenn., Saulsbury and Vickers—U.

Senator Sherman's motion, as amended, was then reed to. agreed to.
So it was ordered that, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate for cause shown, the trial of the pending impeachment shall proceed immediately after replication shall be flied.
On motion of Senator Howarp it was ordered that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, adjourn till the 23d of the present month, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1868. The Bill Concerning Appeals from Circuit Courts.

It has already been stated that both houses passed

yesterday an amendment to a bill concerning appeals in internal revenue cases, precluding the Supreme in internal revenue cases, precluding the Supreme Court of the United States from entertaining appeals heretofore or which shall hereafter be made from Circuit Courts. The democrats of the House this morning express their surprise that such an important measure should go through the House without their knowing its purport—in other words, that it should have quietly escaped their attention, no voice having been raised in opposition to it. They say that the McCardle and other similar cases will be excluded from the Supreme Court when the bill shall become a law.

The National Asylums for Disabled Volunteer

Soldiers.
The quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was held in the rooms of Secretary Stanton in the War Department last evening. There were present

was held in the rooms of Secretary Stanton in the War Department last evening. There were present Major General B. F. Butler, Hon. Edwin M. Stanlon, ex-Governor F. Smyth, of New Hampshire; Major General J. H. Martindale, of New York; Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, of Ohio; Dr. E. B. Wolcott, of Wisconsin; Jay Cooke, of Pennsylvania, and Judge H. L. Bond, of Maryland. The annual election of officers resulted as follows:—President, General Butler; First Vice President, General Martindale; Second Vice President, Jay Cooke; Secretary, Mr. Gunckel.

Reports from the several asylums showed them increasing in numbers and growing more and more successful. There are now at the Central Asylum near Dayton, Ohio, eight hundred disabled soldiers, and at the branches at Milwaukee, Wis., and Augusta, Me., two hundred and eight-five more. The Board has also supported temporarily because there was no room for them in their own asylums, three hundred and fifty more at Philadelphia, Newark, Rochester and Haittmore Soldiers' Homes. It has also offered outdoor relief to nearly two hundred more, making the whole number of disabled soldiers supported during the quarter by the Board one thousand six hundred and thirty-five. The Board resolved to rebuild so much of the Augusta Asylum as was recently consumed by fire, and also to erect additional buildings at Dayton and Milwaukee, so that by the coming fall they will be able to comfortably care for at least two thousand inmates. Efforts were made by influential parties to induce the Board one cheapily kept at a few large institutions than in a number of small ones, the Board, by a very decisive vote, resolved to establish additional buildings than in a number of small ones, the Board, by a very decisive vote, resolved to establish no more asylums, but increase the accommodations of those aiready established. Measures were also taken to diminish the number of officers in the several asylums and secure greater economy in their administration. Visiting and audjuing committees were appointed and mu

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL FELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Liberation of Political Prisoners-New Gov-

ernor for Yucatan-Murders, Duels and

From Mérida, Fucatan, we have intelligence to the 6th inst. All political prisoners had been liberated and a safe conduct promised to those who were hid away from their homes.

leaves the peninsula he will be replaced by Don Ma-tias Zamora, who will also substitute the late unpopular Governor, Cepeda. The latter abandons politics altogether and will retire to Campeche. A number of assassinations had taken place, the

fought between officers and young Yucatecos. The Indians of the south had defeated those of the east at Chau, near Santa Cruz, where the insurrec

tionists now have their headquarters.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Drought, Fires and Smallpox-LersundPa

HAVANA, March 13, 1868. There is a drought in Almagros.

The plantation of Las Nieves, near Bemba, also that of Martinez at Laguna dei Palo, near Limonar, have been burned.

There is some smallpox at Puerto Principe Captain General Lersundi is at Sagua.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM. Pinancial and Commercial Intelligence.

HAVANA, March 13, 1868. Exchange on London, 9 a 9% per cent premium on United States, currency, 28 % a 31 per cent discount; gold, 214 per cent discount; on Paris, 3 a 314 per cent discount. Sugar, 7% a 7% reals per arroba for No. 12 Dutch standard. Potatoes, \$4 50 per bar-rel. The markets are generally dull and transactions light.

of the Church weested had come too late. We must withdraw endowments from all religious sects to make a loyal and a moral people. Sir Stafford Northe de followed with a lengthy speech in defence of the government.

Without taking action hie House adjourned.

The Bank Return.

PARIS, March 13, 1868.

The regular weekly returns of the Bank of France are officially published to-day. The bullion in vault has increased since the last statement to the extent of ten million francs.

VIRGINIA.

The Convention-Action on the Franchise Re port-Voters Only Eligible to Office or to Sit

The Convention was to-day engaged on the franchis report. Sections were adopted making all persons eligibte to office who are entitled to vote, aleligible to omee who are entitled to vote, al-lowing all registered voters and none others to serve as furors and instructing the Legis-lature to insert in its general law an oath to support the State constitution to be taken by persons offering to register.

An ordinance was reported to prevent sales under deeds of trust made prior to April, 1565, unless the property will bring two-thirds its cash value in 1860.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 13—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for money and 93 a 93½ for account. United States five-twenties, 71½; lilinots Central, 89½; Erie shares, 49½.

Frankwort Bourse.—Frankfort, March 13—Evening.—United States bonds closed steady at 75½.

Liverpool. Corton Market.—Liverprool. March 13—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed quiet at the following authorized quotations:—Middling uplands, in port and to arrive, 10½d.; middling Oricans, 10½d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales. The stock of cotton in port and on shipboard amounts to 344,000 bales.

Trade Report.—Liverpool., March 13—5 P. M.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns is healthy and dnil.

Liverpool. Breadstiffs Market.—Liverpool., March 13—5 P. M.—Corn has declined to 41s. 6d. per quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat is duil, and No. 2 red Western has declined to 14s. 2d. per cental. Barley, 5s. 6d. per bushel. Oats, 4s. 1d. per bushel. Peas, 46s. per 504 pounds. Plour, 37s. 5d. per bbl. for Western canal.

Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool., March 13—5 P. M.—Lard closed heavy at 57s. per cwt. for American. The market is generally firm but quiet. Beef has advanced 6d. since last report, and is now quoted at 11ss. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Dork, 77s. 6d. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Lard, 57s. per cwt. Oheese, 54s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 42s. per cwt. for cumberland cut.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Liverpool, March 13—5 P. M.—Sugar steady at 25s. 6d. Naval stores duil; rosin has declined to 3s. per cwt. for common North Carolina; pale rosin is firm at 12s. Spirits turpentine has declined to 34s. per cwt. for common North Carolina; pale rosin is firm at 12s. Spirits turpentine has declined to 34s. per cwt. for common North Carolina; pale rosin is firm at 12s. Spirits turpentine has declined to 34s. per cwt. for common North Carolina; pale rosin is firm at 12s. Spirits turpentine has declined to

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 13.—The steamship Bavaria, Captain Meyer, of the Hamburg American line, which left New Orleans on the 23d uit., arrived at this port at about eleven o'clock this forenoon on the way to Hamburg.

the way to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, March 13.—The National Steamship
Company's steamer Helvetia, Captain Cutting, from
New York March 1, arrived here this morning and
proceeded for Liverpool.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Convention-Invalidation of the Acts of the Rebel General Assembly.
CHARLESTON, March 13, 1868. The Reconstruction Convention to-day passed an ordinance invalidating all acts of the General Assembly since 1860, pledging the faith and credit of the State for the benefit of corporations. The ainth article of the constitution on finance and taxation was adopted.

GEORGIA.

The Democratic State Central Committee in Session at Macon—Appointment of Delegates
to the Nata onal Convention.

The Democratic Stan Central Committee has been in session since last night, and closed its labors this afternoon with the adoption of the following resolu-

tions:—

Resolved, That the opinion and feeling of the national democratic party of Georgia and the United States upon the unconstitutionality and injust ce of the reconstruction acts of Congress are too decided and well known to require reteration here, and their opposition to the action of the several convertions called in pursuance of these acts, and to the effort to establish the supremacy of the negro race in the South and to place the destinies of those States in the hands of adventurers and irresponsible persons is equally decided and well known, yet warned by the fate of Alabama and actuated by the instinct of self-preservation, we feel it to be our duty, to the extent of our power, to provide against every contingency, and therefore would urge upon our friends to participate in the election which is to be held on the 20th of April next, to the end that the best and wisest men permanently identified with Georgia, who will administer the government in the interests of the people and not for the purpose of plunder, may be chosen to organize the government and frame the laws under which we and our posterity may have to live.

Resolved, That in view of these principles

laws under which we and our posterity may have to live.

Resolved, That in view of these principles and objects we recommend to the people of every name and faith who have the honor and welfare of Georgia at heart that able jurist, conservative statesman and incorruptible patriot, Augustus Reese, of the county of Morgan, as their candidate for Governor at the approaching election.

The following gentlemen were chosen delegates at large to the New York Convention:—General John B. Gordon, Absalom H. Chappell, B. H. Hill and Henry S. Fitch.

The committee recommend district conventions on

The committee recommend district conventions on Tuesday, the 31st of March, to nominate candidates to Congress and delegates to the New York Conven-

MISSISSIPPI.

The Convention-Report of the Committee on Labor Contracts.

JACKSON, March 13, 1868. in the Convention to-day the Bill of Rights passed to a third reading and was adopted. The report on the Judiciary was considered to its conclusion. The Committee on Contracts reported the following which was adopted:-

which was adopted:—

No contracts shall be valid which in any manner abridge or affect the right of franchise of either party; and any person demanding such conditions shall, on conviction thereof, be disfranchised for five years from the ratingation of the constitution, and shall pay \$500 fine, to be collected by any ceurt having jurisdiction. Wheever shall dismiss from employment any person for having exercised or attempted to exercise the right of franchise shall, on conviction, be fined not less than \$250 and be disfranchised five years.

Raids on Gambiers in Nashville-A Decision of the Supreme Court on the Will or an Army Officer's Wife.
NASHVILLE, March 13, 1868.

Last night the metropolitan police made a raid apon the gambling houses of Dennis McCarty, Richnpon the gambling houses of Dennis McCarty, Richard Puryar and G. P. Coieman. About forty persons were arrested and all implements of the craft carried off. The parties were to-day fined by the Police Commissioners. Subsequently McCarty and Coleman were arrested off a State warrant and held for trial. Considerable excitement prevalled, the complaint against the gamblers having been made by a prominent merchant, Mr. Beech.

During the war Colonel Thomas C. Williams, of Philadelphia, member of General Rousseau's staff, married Miss Saunders, daughter of Mrs. A. G. Brown. She died, leaving her estate to her husband. The validity of the will was contested in the Circuit Court of this county and the decision was against Williams. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which to-day reversed the decision of the Circuit Court and ordered the will to be executed.

INDIANA.

The Presbyterian Union Convention in Indianapolis.
Indianapolis, March 13, 1868.

In the Presbyterian Union Convention the topic suggested yesterday were discussed during the entire ession of to-day, and the following minutes were

Church is by the constitution of her living head is one built upon the foundation of the Aposties and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone, and that however impracticable a visible organic union may at present seem, it is the duty of all the different branches of the Church is by all proper means seek such organic union.

Resolved, That from the expression of opinion given in the Convention, the basis of the Philadelphila Convention is endorsed as a satisfactory basis for the reunion of the Old and New School Assembles.

lor the reunion of the Old and New School abelies.

Resolved, That in the language of the Philadelphia basis, the book of psalms, which is of divine inspiration, is well adapted to the state of the Church in all ages and circumstances, and should be used in the worship of God; therefore we recommend, to prepare the way for the smaller bodies represented in this Convention to unite with larger, that a new and fathful version of the book of psalms be prepared which shall take the first place in the authorized psalmody of the United States Church.

The Convention then adjourned sine dis.

THE NEW DOMINION

Floods at Chatham-Ten Miles of the Great Western Railway Track Washed Away. CHATHAM, Canada, March 13, 1868. The greatest freshet ever known in this section

the country is prevailifig here. Kent bridge and Chatham Fifth street bridge were swept away yes-Chatham Fifth street bridge were swept away yesterday. A large amount of valuable property in this town and the surrounding country is destroyed. The Great Western Railway track west of this place is carried away for ten miles. All railway communication between Chatham and Detroit is stopped. Through pussengers per the Great Western will be conveyed over the Grand Trunk from Port Huron to Detroit until the road is repaired. Proposed Treaty with the United States for

the Apprehension of Criminals. MONTREAL, March 13, 1868. Further efforts are being made to secure ship-

In the House of Commons, Ottawa, to-day, Sir John A. McDonald gave notice that he would on Tuesday introduce a bill respecting a treaty between the United States and her Majesty for the apprehen-sion of offenders.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Accident on Pennsylvania Central, Near Lebanon-Seven or Eight Persons Injured. HARRISBURG, March 13, 1868.

The Cincinnati express train, which left New York at five o'clock last evening via Reading, met with an accident about three miles west of Lebanon, on the Reading road, at half-past eleven o'clock last night. The train was running rapidly to make time, when a rail broke, throwing two passenger cars and one sieeping car from the track. Fortunately the coupling broke, which prevented the wrecked cars from being dragged any distance, as otherwise, owing to the great speed of the train, would have been the case. The following is a list of those injured:—Mrs. Niter, from Ireland, en route to the West, seriously injured in the spine; Dr. Luther, of Reading, chin cut; Captain Geo. W. Dost, Fourth United States infantry, en route to join his regiment on the Plains, head injured. Four of five others, whose names could not be learned, were slightly injured. The train was filled with passengers. The roof of the sleeping car was parily torn off and the bodies of the other cars were damaged more or less, including seats. Mrs. Niter was thrown over a stove and injured. The injured were cared for here. Several of them still remain at the United States Hotel. at five o'clock last evening via Reading, met with an

John Coates is proprietor of a dry goods store at

No. 662 Third avenue. Last night at nine o'clock the store was closed by the proprietor and apparently secured. At about half-past ten o'clock evidences of secured. At about half-past ien o'clock evidences of a fire were observed issuing from the store and an alarm was sounded. The fire was speedily extinguished, but not be fore the stock had been damaged to the estimated amount of \$2,500. This amount is covered by insurance in the Tradesmen's Insurance Company for \$2,000 and in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company for \$3,500. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1868. In the case of the State of Georgia vs. Ulysses S Grant et al., the motion for leave to file a bill of complainant was submitted to the court by Mr. Sharkey.

plainant was submitted to the court by Mr. Sharkey.
of counsel for the complainant, without argument.
No. 236. James A. Stewart, appellant, vs. the Jackson insurance Company of Memphis, Tenn. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Maryland.—The motion to dismiss this appeal was argued by Mr. George W. Brown, counsel for appellant, in support of the same, and by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of counsel for appellant, in apposition thereto, in consideration whereof it is ordered by the court that this appeal be dismissed with costs.
No. 116. William Clark, appellant, vs. the United States.—The motion for a certiforar in this case was argued by Mr. Hughes, of counsel for the appellant, tr. support of the same, and by Mr. Norton, solicitor for the United States, in opposition thereto.
No. 122. The United States, appellant, vs. Simeon dunt.—The motion for leave to file a plea of pardon in this case was argued by Mr. Leech in support of the same and by Mr. Ashton and Mr. Watts in opposition thereto.

No. 232. The Mayor of Washington, plainting to

tion thereto.

No. 372. The Mayor of Washington, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles B. Dennison.—The motion for a supercedeas in this case was argued by Mr. Bradley of counsel for the plaintiff in error, in support therefor, and submitted on printed argument by Mr. Davidge and Mr. Fendall, of counsel for defendant in errors.

Davidge and Mr. Fendall, of counsel for defendant in error, in opposition thereto.

No. 398. The State of Ohio ex rel. Benj. R. Cowen, plain, iff in error, vs. James C. Wetmore.—The motion to use smiss this writ of error was submitted to the court on the record and affidavit by Mr. Riddle, of counsel for dea and affidavit by Mr. Riddle, of counsel for the plus intiff in error.

No. 105. The steamsh by Wren, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.—The argument of this cause was conducted by Mr. Pierrepont, of counsel for the appelless, and concluded by the coursel for the appelless, and concluded by the coursel for the appellant.

No. 102. Asa Hunt et. al., appellants, vs. Ephraim

ant.

No. 102. Asa Hunt et. al., appeliants, vs. Ephraim
H. Bender et. al.—This cause was submitted to the
court on printed argument by Messrs. Reddick and
Briggs, counsel for appellants, and by Mr. Reynolds
for the appellees.
No. 104. The United States ex. rel. R. R. Crawford,
plaintiff in error, vs. Henry Addison et. al.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Brent, of
counsel for plaintiff in error, and concluded by Mr.
James H. Bradley, Sr., of counsel for defendant in
error.

error.
Adjourned until Monday morning at eleven o'clock.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Second Congregational church, corner of Huntington and Jay streets, in New London. Conn., was set on fire about three o'clock yesterday morning. The building, which was of wood, was totally destroyed. The loss, including bell, organ and library, will amount to \$40,000; insured for \$24,000 in New York and Providence offices. A barn on Meriden street was fired previously, and the incondiaries fired the church while the Fire Department were occupied in extinguishing that.

The Stillwater Brick Mills in Millbury, Mass., occupied by the Star Machine Works and by Chase & Clark's shuttle works, were totally destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The total loss is about \$20,000. The building was insured for \$6,000. The insurance policy on the Star Works expired yesterday.

A fire in Canton, Ill., yesterday morning, destroyed A. C. Babcock's dry goods store and Blackdore's harness shop, together with several offices. The loss was \$50,000, on which there is \$25,000 insurance.

Reynolds' satinet mill at Munson, Mass., was breved on Thursday. The loss is estimated at

was \$60,000, on which there is \$20,000 insurance.

Reynolds' satinet mill at Munson, Mass., was burned on Thursday. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. The property was insured for \$20,000 in the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

Revenue officers in Baltimore, on Thursday, seized eight coal oil refineries for alleged violation of the revenue laws. Seventy barreis of whiskey shipped at Richmond on Sunday morning, consigned to a firm in Baltimore, were also seized for alleged violation of revenue laws at the point of shipment.

The University of Pennsylvania held its centennial

The University of Pennsylvania held its centennial commencement in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, when one hundred and fifty graduates received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad bridge across the Maumee river, at Toledo. Ohio, which was re-centily chalangered by an ice gofge, is now all righ-and the trains are running as usual.

The ice on the dam at Williamsport, Pa., gave way yesterday morning and commenced going down. The water was fourteen feet deep. A Perfect Hair Dressing.—Burnett's Coconine imparts a fine gloss and is superior to French pomades and this or alcoholic washes.

A.—Selling Off. Our Entire Stock Must be Sold before May I to make room for very important alteration and extension in our building. The cheapest, largest and best ready made Ciothing for men and boys to be found in this city. Our merchant tailoring department is under the management of Mr. Brownell, late of Broadway, and has just been replenished with an entire new assortment of movelities from London, Paris, Boston and New York. One entire store full, just made up, Spring Overcoats.

62 Lafayette place and Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

All Manufacturers, Take Notice.-For Best and fullest details of manufacturing news from all parts of the United States see BOSTON COMMERCIAL BULLETIN. Four dollars a year. Specimen copies sent.

Be Sure and Call for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOCTHING SYRUP, having the fac simile of "Curis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. Cough, Cough, Cough.

MADAME PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM
s known to be the sure and effectual remedy, and is within the reach of all.
For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and 75c.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantane-ous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.—The Best Ever David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats-

Essays for Young Men on the Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the hu-mane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free or charge. Address Howard Association, box P, Phila-delphia, Pa.

Furniture Coverings.

BROCATEL, REPS, TERRY, &C.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, 447 Broadway.

For Spring Styles Gents' Dress Hats, at duced prices, go to VAIL'S, 14! Fulton street. Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Style for 1868, are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, 118 (assau street.

Keep Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Al-

Lace Curtains.
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, 447 Broadway. Out-Knox's Spring Styles of Gents' Hats, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street. Enough said.

One Ounce of Gold
will be given for every onnee of adulteration found in "B. T.
BABBITT'S LION COFFEE." This Coffee is roasted, ground
and sealed "hermeticality," under letters patient from the
"United States" government. All the "aroma" is saved, and
the Coffee presents a rich, glossy appearance. Every family
should use it, as it is fifteen to twenty per cent stronger than
other pure "coffee." One can in every twenty contains a ONE
DOLLAR GREENBACK. For sale everywhere. If your
grocer does not keep this Coffee, and will not get it for you,
send your orders direct to the factory.

B. T. BABBIT,

Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 59, 70, 72 and 74 Washington at, N. Y. Printing of Every Description Executed with nearlies and despatch, and at lower rates than elsewhere, at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 97 Nassau street.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Dooublons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Spring Fashions.—Petite Bonnets Require beautiful hair. CHEVALIER'S Treatise on the Hair, free to all, given away at the drug stores and at my office. Sent by mail free. Feaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair and restore gray hair to its original color.

SARRH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., 1,128 Broadway, N. Y.

Spring Style of Gents' and Youths' Hats BURKE, 128 Fulton street. Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair.—Beat quality Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing all colors, at BATCHEL-OR's, 16 Bond street.

Orpheus C. Kerr! A new series of ORPHEUS C. KERR PAPERS will be commen TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A REDICAL WONDER—HYATT'S LIPE BALSAM.

Rheumatism, Neuralqia and Gout, in their worst stages it cases of Diseases of the Rhood, great Debitity, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, Ac., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier. It has been tested by the public during sixteen years. It has cured a bundred thousand cases and nover fails when taken as directed. It is a certain curative for Fistula in all curable cases.

Frincipal depot 26 Grand street. Sold by druggists. \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.

AT PECKHAM'S HAIR BAZAARS—HUMAN HAIR Braids, \$5; Chignons, \$5; set Curis, \$1 50; retail at wholesals prices; mobair Braids, \$5 cents; Wasterfalls, *0 cents; Hall's Renewer, 50 cents; Chevalier's Life for the Hair, only \$0 cents. Ladles' hair dressed in any style only 50 cents. S1 Grand street, near Bowery, New York, and corner Fourth and South Ninth streets, Williamsburg. Cut this coll.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN NEW York and States where desertion, drunkenness, &c., are sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., 78 Nassau street.

-CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED IN all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway and 155 Fulton.

MISCELLANEO'S. CART OR HORSE.

A cart the horse will iraw, He stands shead the cart, But some reverse this law, Cart draws the horse at start.

That medicine will act Upon the stomach, too, The failer, it is not far. As I will prove to you. For medicine is dead, the stomach gains no life; Tis chaos, same as lead, In faiber, child or wife.

Emetic swallow down,
The drug don't vomit you.
You spew it up around—
'Tis plain as it is true. A mote is in your eye,
It has no action there:
But tears will flow, you cry.
You wash it out with care. The drug your system hates, She washes it along

A dead man's mouth turn in A physic sharp and strong; If it will act, you win, If not, admit you're wrong. Live systems act upon
Dead Drugs. Dead pills, you see
In batred she responds,
Drives out the enemy.

If men could understand
What idols they obey,
No drugs throughout the land
Between men's lips and way.

All who debauch and prositive their stomachs by swallowg medicines deserve their fate; it is a sin against their bemadicines deserve their fate; it is a sin against their bemade and all right reason, and it is impossible for such
escape the consequences. I will pleage my word and
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all who will swear eternal opposition to awallowing mecines will in every case enjoy better health, longer life
ad possess more means, and be forever grateful for the
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every name and nature, be it a frightful cancer of a tever sore.

Inflammation causes the pain in all and every instance. Inflammation is heat. Put out the fire and pain must cease absolutely. It can be done, and WOLCOTTS PAIN PAINS can do it. I don't ask you to believe it until you try it, free of cost, on any part of your body, whether pain be internal or external, acute or chronic, lameness or aches of the longest standing. I include all pain of every name and nature, and promise relief within five minutes at the very first application of Pain Paint, and by following directions permanently cure millions who have been pronounced hopsiess invalids. The way is clear, the road is plain, and a wayfaring man, though a fool or a skeptic, can try the remedy without money, without price and without faith at 170 Chatham square, New York, general depot; or at the drug store of T. D. C. Miller, M. D., 1,335 Third avenue, or at 11 Seventh avenue.

A. DEAR MR. HOFF:--During two months this winter I suffered from a severe

cough, and after trying various remedies, without relief, was induced to take your MALT EXTRACT. Now I take please ure in informing you that after using some bottles the cough left me, and I cheerfully add my testimonial to the many you have received in this country. F. A. R. WEBSTER,
NEW YORK, March 13, 1868. 57 Broadway

Persons suffering from debility, loss of appetite, foul tomach, dispepsia, weak lungs, from hoarseness, coughs and colds, recommend it in the same strong way as highly beneficial, and physicians approve it generally. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT Depot, 542 Broadway, N. Y.

A BSOLUTE DIVORGES OBTAINED IN NEW YORK A and State where non-support, drunkenness or described by suscient cause. No publicity. Advice free. 7. I. KINO, Counsellor at Law, 201 Broadway. ALL OWNERS OF HORSES SHOULD HAVE A BOX OF DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE constantly on hand. It is without an equal for cuts, caulks, soratches, galls, dc. For sale by all druggists. 50 cents a box.

A STHMA SPECIFIC.—DATURA TATULA GIVES IN-tant relief. Tins, 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s. Cigars and Oig-arctics, boxes, 2s., 5s. and 5s. SAVORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, New Bond street, London. -OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY

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Buist's Warranted Garden Seeds are "Popu-lar because reliable." Plant them once and you will plant them always. Send for Buist's Garden Manual and Almanas for 1868 and Gardeners Price Current of Seeds, mailed free. We deliver all orders in New York freight paid. Address Robert Buist, Jr., Seed Grower, Philadelphia.

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Interesting Political and Personal Gossip.
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For sale everywhere. Frice six cents.
Office No. 9 Spruce street.

BREAST MILK. A perfect substitute for Breast Milk is COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL POOD.

Its ingredients are, by analysis, THE SAME AS HEALTHY MOTHERS' MILE. It is excellent for Invalids and Dyspectics. It has been tried and is used by the best physicians. Sold by druggists. G. W. Comstock, 57 Cortland street, New York.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL-

PAIN SPONGE.
All the pain has gone from me,
I'm no more in misery.
Lue Pain Sponge to sponge your pain,
And newsr will return again.
It cures neuralizt, toothache and gout,
And drives the demon of pain all out.
Oh i the muste I cannot hear,
I am deaf, it causes many a tear.
Now there's a remedy in the world,
It's call'd DEGRATH'S Electric Oit,
It cures the deaf, in ten minutes they will hear,
And it dries up the weeping tear.
Degrath's Electric Oit, 50 cents and 51 per bottle: Pain
Sponge, 25c, 50c, and 81.
The it, free of charge, 45 Chatham street, New York, and
222 North Second street, Philadelphia. Sold by all druggists.
Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Prof. Decrath,
Proprietor.

546 BROADWAY. GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT to erect a NATIONAL ASYLUM

upon the BATTLE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG. TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. The sale of tickets in aid of the Asylum Fund will close on the 27th of April next, at which time the distribution of With a view of making an immediate return to those assist-

for

DISABLED SOLDIERS

A SERIES OF GRAND MUSICAL PESTIVALS have been arranged, as follows :--

> Irving Hall, New York, March 21 and 16. irving Hall, New York, April 4 and 25. Masonic Temple, Brooklyn, E. D., March 14. Academy of Music, Brooklyn, April IL. And at

Berticuitural Hall, Philadelphia, April 16. On which latter occasion committee will be chosen by the audience to assemble with

the management in making the distribution of soll, 866 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS. as follows:

— \$250,000 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS,

THE PAMOUS VACHT "HENRIETTA,"

#256,000 IN VALUABLE BOOKS AND ALBUMS.

(For schedule of awards see descriptive circular.)

The Distribution will commence on Monday, April 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hail, Philadelphia.

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKET:

Orders may be sent to us in registered letters or post office orders in sums of from 11 to 215 at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express at the following as follows :-

CLUB RATES:-CLUB HAND CLUB IN THE CONTROL OF THE

tes to one address.

ess all order, and communications to

UETTYSE, URO ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,

WE ASSOCIATION,

BEOOKLYN, 307 Fulton street,

BEOOKLYN, E. D., 217 Grand street,

PROVIDENCE, R. L., CORY BROS., Agenta.